

OUTLOOK BRIGHTER ON LONDON MARKET

Stock Exchange Prices Beneficially Affected by Increase in Bank Rate.

HESITATION IN AMERICANS

Vermont Election To-morrow a Factor, and Panama Canal Situation Not Considered Element of Strength.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 1.—On the whole the stock market displayed a good tone last week. The advance in the bank rate tended to give firmness to prices by relieving uncertainty as to the immediate future, at least, though a further advance is not at all improbable, but, on the contrary, rather expected, as all evidences point to a heavy demand for money from all quarters.

Americans held their position, owing to the general expansion of business in the United States and the excellent transatlantic crop reports, which mean not only business for the railroads but general prosperity and ability to absorb in the home market much of the new offerings of securities which the plans for trade expansion, new enterprises and the development of those already existing will call forth.

London is hesitating somewhat over Americans until the result of the Vermont election is known, as it is considered that if Colonel Roosevelt should be successful the effect will be felt in Wall Street.

The Panama Canal situation also is not conducive to enthusiasm over American securities. England's present feeling is chiefly one of disgust, together with the belief that the matter will be amicably and properly settled after the election. Nevertheless, there is an underlying fear of the possibility that the present course of America will be persisted in and that, of course, could only result in a general feeling of antagonism to America and American enterprises and distrust of American good faith where dollars are concerned.

The advance in the bank rate to 4 percent was a matter of precaution, as the position of the bank is not only strong but considerably improved. Last week's addition of \$4,430,000 to the reserve brings the total to \$4,430,000, while the stock of gold has increased \$1,125,000, to \$208,885,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 49.46.

The advance in the bank rate was primarily due to the increased competition for gold from New York and the Continent. A good many American bills appeared in the market this week, and it is believed that New York will be an active bidder for money and gold here soon on account of the need for currency to move the great crops and owing to the reduction which recently occurred in the reserves of the New York banks.

Germany also is expected soon to be in the market to a large extent. Considerable sums have already been borrowed here by Berlin, and additional shipments of gold are expected before the end of September. Egypt is another place likely to call for large amounts, estimates ranging from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

India this year has been buying silver instead of gold, but there will undoubtedly be a South American demand also to be supplied. In fact, almost the entire world is, in such a generally prosperous condition and reports show plans afoot everywhere for trade expansion developments and for new enterprises of such magnitude that it is practically certain a large demand for gold will be made from all quarters. It must be remembered, however, that a large quantity of gold comes to hand each week from the mining countries and that vast stores are held in many places, which can be utilized if the need arises.

Altogether, while it is extremely probable that there will be a further advance in the bank rate before long, the present advance must be chiefly taken as a warning and as a care for the future.

HOSTAGES IN DANGER

Nine Frenchmen Handed Over to Kaid El Glawi.

Paris, Sept. 1.—General Lyautey, the French resident Governor in Morocco, today telegraphed the Foreign Office that he had received reports from natives to the effect that the pretender, El Hiba, had handed over to Kaid El Glawi the nine Frenchmen who fell into his hands when he captured Marakesh, and who were being held as hostages.

The General's dispatch adds that the reports have not been confirmed and should be accepted with reserve.

SUSPENDED AVIATORS BACK.

The Aero Club of America announced yesterday that "in view of the exceptional circumstances and at the urgent request of the Aero Club of Illinois, the contest committee of the Aero Club of America has removed the suspension against the following aviation pilots: Charles K. Harlan, Lincoln Beachey, Glen L. Martin, Phillips W. Page, Farnum T. Flah, Paul Peck, Arch Freeman and F. J. Terrill."

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KHEDIVE MAY BE KING

Monarchy in Egypt Said To Be Latest British Scheme.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Sept. 2.—A strange story is published in the Italian press to the effect that diplomatic negotiations are in progress for the transformation of Egypt into a kingdom under the protectorate of Great Britain on the termination of the Turco-Italian war. It is stated that Great Britain has already secured the formal adhesion of France and Italy in favor of abolishing the capitulatory regime.

England, according to the story, offers Turkey an indemnity of \$100,000,000, and proposes to retain the actual Khedive in power with the title of King of Egypt.

LABOR CONGRESS OPENS

Nearly 2,000,000 British Union Men Represented.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Sept. 2.—Nearly two million trade unionists will be represented by five hundred delegates at the congress which opens to-day at Newport, Monmouth, and many new and important issues will be raised for the first time. One of these is the question of syndicalism, as opposed to the more moderate methods hitherto adopted of attaining trade union ends. A resolution is proposed calling for the reaffirmation of the syndicalism principle of amalgamation with the National Union of Dock Laborers.

One of the unions in the Transport Workers' Federation will move an amendment expressing approval of the principle of amalgamation where practicable, but repudiating in explicit terms the propaganda for syndicalism. The measure of success or failure attending the syndicalists' efforts will be determined by the attitude of the miners, who have not yet declared themselves on this subject.

TAKES SIDES AGAINST U. S.

Vienna Supports British View in Canal Controversy.

Vienna, Sept. 1.—The newspapers here are supporting the British view of the Panama Canal toll act. The semi-official "Freidenkblatt" says that if arbitration should fail in a case so peculiarly adapted to it and between two nations so friendly as the United States and Great Britain, it may be doubted whether the time is ripe for the arbitration idea.

"Die Zeit" suggests retaliatory measures against the United States by European countries because of the alleged discrimination of the act in favor of American shipping.

London, Sept. 1.—The "Saturday Review" prints a scathing attack on President Taft for having signed the Panama Canal bill. After pointing out the President's action in correctly forecasting the President's action, it continues: "Whatever the claim, we may have to congratulate ourselves on one correct forecast, we would gladly abandon it to find President Taft was acting like a gentleman. This, however, seems too much to expect from an American politician on the eve of a Presidential election, for neither the President's supporters nor his opponents have found a word to say in denunciation of President Taft's maneuvers over the canal bill."

"If the British Foreign Office is fully determined never to fight the United States, even failing an agreement between the great nations injured by Yankee perfidy to compel the observance of treaties by force, then by common agreement they should withdraw their ambassadors from Washington and treat with the politicians who hold sway there as they would with the only kind of states such people are fit to govern."

MILLION-ACRE PROJECT

Syndicate of Spaniards and Mexicans in \$9,250,000 Deal.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Sept. 1.—Details of a big Mexican plantation project involving the purchase of a million acres of land along the Rio Grande and San Juan rivers for \$9,250,000 have been sent to the Department of State by J. H. Johnson, consul at Matamoros.

According to Mr. Johnson, a newly formed syndicate of Spaniards and Mexicans is behind the enterprise, which contemplates the colonization of a large part of the tract with foreigners, mostly Italians. It is planned to project a railroad through the land and make other extensive improvements.

The company will begin at once preparing about 200,000 acres for cultivation, 70,000 acres of which will be planted to cotton. A large canal will be constructed and a 200-horsepower pumping plant will be provided for irrigating the cultivated land.

The Mexican government has loaned the new company \$2,500,000 gold on long time, with the understanding that when the money is due both principal and interest may be liquidated by transferring a sufficient number of acres of the developed land to the government at \$10 an acre.

KAISER AT OPEN-AIR SERVICE

Celebrates Eve of Sedan Day in Midst of His Troops.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—Accompanied by Empress Augusta Victoria, Emperor William today celebrated the eve of Sedan day by attending divine service held in the open air on the Tempelhofer Feld, where the great manoeuvres and reviews of the troops are held.

Their majesties had places in the centre of a huge square of troops and veterans and a vast concourse of people.

NO MUSIC IN "BABY'S CRY"

But Customs Ruling Has to Do with Small Wooden Whistles.

Washington, Sept. 1.—A "baby cry" is not music, according to a decision announced at the Treasury Department. In pronouncing this verdict the government put the baby cry on the same plane as "the sound of a pistol shot, the jingle of sleigh bells and the noise of tin whistles and duck calls."

ITALY CAN WAGE WAR WITHOUT FINANCIAL AID

Her Budget for 1912 Leaves Large Surplus for More Military Operations.

SAME PROSPECT FOR 1913

Remains Firm in Her Refusal to Abandon Cyrenaica to Turkey While Retaining Tripoli.

Chiasso, Switzerland, Sept. 1.—The proposition of Count Leopold von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, that autonomy be gradually given to all the European provinces of Turkey, has spurred on Turkey to hasten the unofficial negotiations for peace with Italy which are in progress in Switzerland between Turkish delegates and Pietro Bertolini, former Italian Minister of Public Works, and Guido Pinnauto, who was an Italian delegate to the last peace conference at The Hague.

The Turkish delegates to the peace "conversations" have insisted repeatedly upon the abrogation of the law passed by the Italian Parliament last February annexing Tripoli to Italy, even if such abrogation were merely a matter of form, advancing the proposition that the government of Tripoli be entrusted nominally to a prince appointed by the Sultan, but chosen by Italy.

Premier Maintains Stand.

Among those urged by Turkey for this office is Caraman Ali Pascha, a descendant of the ancient rulers of Tripoli, who is now Mayor of the city of Tripoli, which is controlled by the Italians. But the Italian Premier, Signor Giolitti, has steadfastly refused to concede this point, as he also has done on the proposition that Tripoli be given to Italy, but that Cyrenaica remain nominally Turkish.

Signor Giolitti firmly asserts that the entire question between Turkey and Italy must either be settled according to the desires and interests of Italy or the war between the two countries shall be continued. The Italian Premier's position now is even stronger than it was last year, at the commencement of the war, as he is backed by the entire country and also has no opposition in parliament.

In addition, the Italian army and navy are in excellent condition and the financial situation in the kingdom is no good after fourteen years of budget surpluses that no loan would be necessary to carry on the war. This year a large amount is available for the war and an equal surplus is expected in the budget of next year.

Will Avoid Intervention.

A point upon which the Italian and Turkish peace negotiators are entirely agreed is that they will do their utmost to avoid intervention in the controversy between the two countries, which several times has been attempted. They argue that intervention would cost both Italy and Turkey dearly, as the intervening powers would be animated by Bismarck's principle of the "honest broker."

Count von Berchtold's attempt to secure autonomy for the European provinces of Turkey is considered to be a move for veiled intervention in European Turkey, which, if accepted, would place European Turkey, like Crete, practically under the tutelage of the powers, owing to Austria's frontage on the Balkan states.

Naturally, Turkey opposes the proposition, and while Italy, as a member of the Triple Alliance, has adhered to it, she hopes that peace between herself and Turkey will be brought about before the scheme advanced by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister is ratified and put into practice.

'BOMBS' DROP ON DEFENCES

Aviator Lands Bags of Flour at Newport Naval Stations.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Newport, R. I., Sept. 1.—Theoretically, the naval training station, the naval torpedo station and Fort Adams were badly damaged to-day by bombs dropped on them by "Jack" McGee, an aviator. McGee left the Newport beach about 5 o'clock this morning, before many were astir in the city or at the government stations. He carried in his plane eight small bags of flour, on which were pinned notes asking what would have been done if the bombs had been loaded with explosives.

The aviator lost two of the bags, but the other six he dropped at the three stations from an altitude of 1,500 feet. At the training station the imaginary missiles landed on the parade ground, at the torpedo station they fell near the seamen gunners' quarters, and at Fort Adams they struck near the commissary building.

THREE WOUNDS FATAL

Victim Couldn't Identify Men Who Ran from Scene.

Thomas Connelly, a driver, of No. 29 Washington street, was taken to the Voluntary Hospital yesterday morning at 2 o'clock with three pistol wounds in his body. He died a few hours later. Three men were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the shooting, but Connelly failed to identify them at the hospital as his assailants.

The shooting took place in front of No. 28 Greenwich street. Only three shots were fired. The shots were heard by Patrolmen Winant, Flanagan and Huguet, of the Greenwich street station, who saw three men running away and gave chase. They were caught at Broadway and Rector street. They gave the names of Thomas J. McSherry, twenty-two years old, a waiter, of No. 49 Greenwich street; John Giblin, a driver, of No. 23 Washington street; and Timothy Buckley, a driver, of No. 92 New Chambers street.

An ambulance called brought Dr. Ferguson from the Voluntary Hospital. He found Connelly suffering from a pistol shot wound in the left side of the abdomen, one in the right shoulder and one in the right hip. As the wounded man was lifted into the ambulance a blackjack fell from his trousers pocket, whereupon Patrolman Winant placed him under arrest for carrying a deadly weapon.

The three men arrested were held as suspicious persons after Connelly had said he could not identify them. Examination was set for to-morrow in the Tomba court.

FEELING AGAINST U. S. AROUSSED BY AGITATORS

Anti-American Sentiment May Hasten Senate Investigation in Central America.

REVOLT FINANCED ABROAD

Interests Believed To Be Working for U. S. Protectorate Over Nicaragua, Honduras and Mexico.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Sept. 1.—Alarming anti-American sentiment, which is spreading rapidly in Nicaragua, Honduras and Mexico and is causing grave danger to American lives and property, will probably hasten the investigations to be made in the three republics by sub-committees of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

One of the aims of the sub-committees will be to ascertain if there are sinister interests behind the revolutions. Both rebellions have been heavily financed, and it is the theory of many Senators and officers of the Department of State that the anti-American feeling has been engendered through the machinations of the interests supplying the funds.

While the real purpose of the investigation is to determine a policy that will assure peace and protect American interests without causing foreign complications in the countries between the Rio Grande and the Canal Zone, it is believed that the sub-committees will unearth evidence of deliberate plots to overthrow the present governments for financial reasons.

Charges have been made for months that the real motive underlying the tactics of the rebels in Nicaragua, and even in Mexico, is to precipitate intervention, on the belief that American and foreign interests would then be more secure.

Financial protectors over Nicaragua and Honduras would be welcomed by certain American interests which are dissatisfied with the governments in power. It has been argued that these interests have been involved indirectly in the Nicaraguan revolution in the hope of forcing a fiscal administration of the republic by a fiscal government similar to the supervision over customs now exercised in the Republic of Santo Domingo.

Officials of the State Department do not discuss this feature of the revolution. They recognize, however, that professional and probably paid agitators are at work in the Central American countries and are largely responsible for the unrest and anti-American feeling.

Treaties with Nicaragua and Honduras were negotiated by the Secretary of State about a year and a half ago, with a view of establishing an administration of their customs, but the instruments were subject to some criticism by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and consideration thereof was indefinitely postponed. It is possible that the investigation of the sub-committees may result in a modification of the treaties, and that "fiscal intervention" may be brought about within the next six months.

The sub-committee to visit Nicaragua consists of Senators Lodge, of Massachusetts; Sutherland, of Ohio; Burton, of Colorado; Bacon, of Georgia, and Clarke, of Arkansas. Senator Bacon has vigorously expressed himself a number of times as being decidedly opposed to the action of this government in sending marines to Nicaragua. The other members of the committee will undertake the investigation with less bias.

Members of the sub-committee to visit Mexico are Senators Smith, of Michigan; McPherson, of North Dakota; Borah, of Idaho; Shively, of Indiana, and Hitchcock, of Nebraska. Preparations are now being made to make the trip within the next few days, as conditions in that republic have become worse in the last few weeks.

A warship will be placed at the disposal of the Senate investigators who are going to Nicaragua, and the Department of State will lend all possible assistance in the way of furnishing information about the disturbed districts and other matters. In fact, the administration is in accord with the investigations, and will facilitate the inquiries as much as possible.

PUTS BLAME ON AMERICANS

Caused Nicaraguan Revolution, Says Ex-President's Son.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 1.—Alfonso Zelaya, son of ex-President Zelaya of Nicaragua, now in exile in Europe, who is here to-day on his way back to Central America, declared that American interference in Nicaraguan politics caused the present revolution there. He also said Americans caused the overthrow of his father.

The younger Zelaya says two American fruit companies, when denied rich concessions by the government, helped the Liberal party foment a rebellion in hope of winning the privileges sought. He said the concession asked for would have created a monopoly and let one or two companies fix prices of fruits as they pleased; consequently it was refused.

Zelaya also blames the fruit interests for his father's downfall, who, he asserts, managed to escape with about \$1,000,000.

FRAUD IN BANANA SCHEMES

Fake Nicaraguan Companies Lure American Investors.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Sept. 1.—A warning against fake banana companies in Nicaragua, which are defrauding gullible investors in this country and Canada, is contained in a report just made to the Department of State by Arthur J. Clare, American Consul at Bluefields, Mr. Clare says that widows and orphans are among the victims of the swindlers.

Aside from the legitimate banana companies operating on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, there are several fake companies, which are unloading stock on the American public, asserts Mr. Clare. The report continues:

"This consulate has received a number of inquiries in regard to these fake companies, some of which are not even known here by name. The promoter of a company will come to Bluefields, secure an option on a tract of land, return to the United States or Canada, send out broadcast glowing circulars regarding the enormous profits in banana planting, and then sell all the stock by one device or another. The promoters of the so-called plantation or a banana plant put into the ground.

The American public against investing in the stock of any banana companies on this coast without properly investigating such companies.

"Not alone are these fake companies robbing the widows and orphans in the United States," the report concludes, "but they are injuring the legitimate companies on this coast, as there is money to be made in banana planting by properly equipped companies with large capital back of them and with honest, experienced men in charge of such companies."

TO LAND MORE MARINES

No News from Americans and Europeans at Matagalpa.

Panama, Sept. 1.—The United States cruiser California sailed early to-day for Nicaragua, having on board nearly eight hundred United States marines, who were sent south from Philadelphia on the transport Prairie to reinforce the American contingents which already have been landed in the Central American republic from United States warships.

Managua, Aug. 31 (Delayed).—The Americans and Europeans in the beleaguered capital are all safe, but nothing is known concerning the situation of those at Matagalpa and other places which have not been heard from in ten days. At that time all was reported well with them, with the exception that one German had been killed at Matagalpa. The wife of the British Consul General here, who is marooned at Jinotega, north-west of Matagalpa, got a letter through to her husband to-day. It was written a week ago, and said she was well. Nothing has been heard from several English women at Managua since the trouble started. The revolution has not affected Bluefields and other eastern coast points.

IN THE BRITISH CITADELS

Memorial Services Held for Late Salvationist Chief.

London, Sept. 1.—At all the Salvation Army citadels to-day impressive memorial services were held in honor of the late General William Booth. At Congress Hall, Clapton, General Bramwell Booth, the new head of the army, presided at the exercises, which were attended by Evangelist Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in America, and Mrs. Booth. General Booth apologized for not wearing his general's uniform, saying: "I hadn't the courage. I felt that I wasn't ready to put it on."

At Eastbourne, where twenty-two years ago the Town Council was bitterly hostile to the Salvation Army, and for two years disturbances occurred Sunday after Sunday as the Salvationists made efforts to establish themselves, today a memorial service had the character of a civic function. The Mayor, in his robes of office, and the members of the Council attended. The Town Clerk made reference to the events of twenty-two years ago, but declared that all animosity had disappeared and that the people had realized the good work being done by the army and desired that the past be forgotten.

WORLD EULOGIZES BOOTH

Memorial Services Held Wherever There Is Salvation Post.

Memorial services in honor of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, were held yesterday afternoon at all points in the world wherever the army posts had been established. The specified hour was 3 o'clock, at which time the exercises opened with the rendition of "The Dead March" from "Saul," by Salvation Army bands.

The services for Greater New York were held in the army's headquarters, at No. 120 West 14th street, where two thousand persons, many of them officers and members of the Salvation Army, thronged the auditorium. A preliminary feature was a parade, in which five hundred members of the organization, headed by a staff band, marched from the headquarters, near Sixth avenue, along 14th street to Union Square and back.

The principal address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. D. L. Ritchie, of Nottingham, England, the home of General Booth, and head of the Congregationalist Theological Seminary there, at which the three sons of General Booth—Bramwell, who succeeded his father as head of the Salvation Army; Herbert, and Ballington, who founded the Volunteers of America—were educated.

Dr. Ritchie compared William Booth to John Wesley, and said that as Wesley's teachings and precepts had helped the masses during his era so Booth's principles would aid humanity during the present century.

Each member of the Salvation Army present wore a band of white ribbon on the left arm, and in the hall where the services were conducted there was white crepe in profusion. It is a belief of the Salvation Army that when a person who has led an upright, Christian life dies it is not a cause for grieving or calling for expression of sorrow by gloomy decorations. The remainder of the decorations were symbolic of the territory covered by the Salvation Army, consisting of flags of every nation in which Christianity is found.

Only the favorite hymns of the late commander were sung at the services.

CHICAGO HONORS BOOTH

Ex-Mayor Dunne Tells How Leader's Work Began.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Memorial services for General William Booth held here to-day were attended by several thousand members of the Salvation Army. The principal speakers were Ex-Mayor Edward F. Dunne, Mayor Medill McCormick and Commissioner Thomas Egan.

Mr. Dunne referred to General Booth's early trials as a preacher and told how he left the ministry because of objections to his style of preaching. He said: "When General Booth began his life's work he found that many were so steeped in sin that they cared nothing for the church. They thought not of going to church, so General Booth decided to take the church to them. He went into the streets to reach the people and did his preaching from a box or a wagon or any other place that was available. He preached and taught others to practise that charity which was observed by the lowly Galilean. He left his people a heritage greater than that of a Rockefeller or a Carnegie, a heritage of duty done and charity displayed."

WON'T AID PROGRESSIVES

Eight Republicans on Ohio Ticket Pledge Support to Party.

Columbus, Sept. 1.—Eight candidates on the Republican state ticket early this morning signed a statement agreeing to faithfully support the Republican tickets. This action was taken after a meeting with State Chairman George D. Coffey and members of the State Executive Committee, lasting nearly six hours.

CUBA'S EXCUSES SENT OFFICIALLY TO TAFT

President Gomez's Message Asks for Expression of Cordiality Toward Republic.

MAZA WILL BE PUNISHED

Chief Executive in Havana Says He Is "Deeply Grieved" at State Department's Comments on Gibson Affair.

Havana, Sept. 1.—The anxiety with which President Gomez regards the Gibson affair was made evident to-night, when he sent a personal message to President Taft, expressing his regret that the American chargé d'affaires had been assaulted by a foolish, irresponsible person, and declaring that the man would be severely and rapidly punished.

That there is some fear the incident may lead to complications which would invite intervention is indicated by the Cuban Executive's expressed hope that President Taft will make "a frank and cordial statement in order to restore confidence that the United States does not intend to depart from its constant desire that Cuba maintain internal peace and the best of relations with all nations."

President Gomez's message also shows that the State Department, through Acting Secretary Wilson, has taken the Cuban government sharply to task because of the apparently unprovoked assault on Mr. Gibson, for President Gomez says he is "deeply grieved by the statement made yesterday by Mr. Wilson to the Cuban Minister at Washington."

The message sent by President Gomez is in part as follows: "Deeply grieved by the statement made yesterday by Huntington Wilson, Acting Secretary of State, to the Cuban Minister at Washington, I address myself to you, trusting in your constant good will toward Cuba and this government, to repeat my sorrow and indignation at the outrage inflicted upon the chargé d'affaires of the United States by a foolish individual, perhaps in response to the instigation of persons trying to make trouble between Cuba and the United States, and to assure you that his assailant has been arrested and will be prosecuted with all the severity our laws permit and with all possible rapidity."

"The insults which some papers, notoriously anti-governmental, have directed against Mr. Gibson will be the subject of the proceedings which our laws prescribe, although they have had practically no influence on public opinion."

The measure says the recent American notes and Assistant Secretary of State Wilson's statement to Señor Rivero, the minister at Washington, have created profound alarm among those who feared that the exaggerated reports of the attack on Mr. Gibson might lead the United States to a most lamentable error. It offers assurances of the affection and gratitude of Cuba for the United States and closes with an expression of hope that President Taft will make a frank and cordial statement, in order to restore confidence, that the United States does not intend in this case to depart from its constant desire that Cuba maintain internal peace and the best of relations with all nations.

The statement of Mr. Wilson to Señor Rivero has not been made public here, but it is understood to have been of a most peremptory character. This is indicated by the fact that President Gomez sent a personal cable dispatch to President Taft instead of leaving the matter to be thrashed out in the ordinary diplomatic channels.

The statement of Mr. Wilson to Señor Rivero was made Friday night.

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